Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the coffin box. All coffin boxes must be provided with at least four handles. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of the State or provincial board of health of the State or province from which said shipment is made.

RULE 7. When bodies are shipped by express, a transit permit, as described in Rule 6, must be made out in duplicate. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be attached to and accompany the express waybill covering the remains, and be delivered with the body at the point of destination to the person to whom it is consigned. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent by the forwarding express agent to the secretary of the state or provincial board of health of the State or province from which said shipment was made.

RULE 8. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health, and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State or provincial health authorities having jurisdiction where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained; and all such disinterred remains, or the coffin or casket containing the same, must be wrapped in a woolen blanket thoroughly saturated with a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate and inclosed in a hermetically soldered zinc, tin, or copper lined box. But bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall not be treated and considered the same as buried bodies, when originally prepared by a licensed embalmer as defined in Rule 2 and as directed in Rule 2 or 3 (according to the nature of the disease causing death), provided shipment takes place within thirty days from the time of death. The shipment of bodies prepared in the manner above directed by licensed embalmers from receiving vaults may be made within thirty days from time of death without having to obtain permission from the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned. After thirty days the casket or coffin box containing said body must be inclosed in a hermetically soldered box.

RULE 9. All rules and parts of rules conflicting with these rules are hereby repealed.

Statistical reports of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

ILLINOIS—*Belleville.*—Two weeks ended November 21, 1903. Estimated population, 17,800. Total number of deaths, 14. No deaths from contagious diseases.

IOWA—*Des Moines.*—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 80,000. Total number of deaths, 53. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended November 21, 1903, from 74 observers, indicate that influenza, intermittent fever, and diphtheria were more prevalent, and diarrhea, enteric fever, pleuritis, inflammation of bowels, scarlet

fever, dysentery, whooping cough, cholera morbus, smallpox, and measles were less prevalent than in the preceding week. Meningitis was reported present at 1, whooping cough at 8, measles at 14, smallpox at 24, diphtheria at 44, scarlet fever at 59, enteric fever at 80, and phthisis pulmonalis at 184 places.

The Monthly Bulletin says: There were 2,624 deaths reported to the Department of State for the month of October, or 98 less than the number returned for the preceding month. The death rate was 12.5 per 1,000 population. Deaths by ages were as follows: Under 1 year, 489; 1 to 4 years, inclusive, 185; 65 years and over, 766. There was a considerable decrease in deaths of infants and children, and a slight increase in deaths of elderly persons, as compared with September.

Important causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis of the lungs, 190; other forms of tuberculosis, 35; typhoid fever, 90; diphtheria and croup, 78; scarlet fever, 7; measles, 3; whooping cough, 16; pneumonia, 143; diarrhea and enteritis, under two years, 173; cancer, 129; accidents and violence, 202.

There was 1 death from smallpox, which occurred in the city of Hillsdale. Somewhat increased mortality was shown from tuberculosis, diphtheria and croup, and pneumonia. Typhoid fever caused 90 deaths, as compared with 74 for the preceding month. There was a very large decrease in deaths reported from diarrheal diseases of children, and also a considerable diminution in the number of deaths from cancer.

Both urban and rural populations show less than the average mortality from typhoid fever for the month of October. Cities with unusually high death rates were Grand Rapids, Bay City, Flint, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Port Huron, West Bay City, referring only to cities of 10,000 population or upwards.

MINNESOTA—*Duluth.*—Month of October, 1903. Census population, 52,969. Total number of deaths, 55, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 9, and 6 from tuberculosis.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of October, 1903. Estimated population, 75,000. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever 6, and 1 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Baltimore, Md., November 28, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended November 28, 1903, also name of vessel and port from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Nov. 26	Frankfurt	Bremen	1,171
	Total		1,171

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*